THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

Vol. XXIII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 9TH, 1897.

Number 6

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Numerous steamers weekly for Santos, connecting with the São Paulo Railway.

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Petropolis:

Barca leaves the Prainita at 4 p m, daile, except Sundays and Iolidays, to connect with railway at M má. Presenger train leaves S. Francisco Xavier station (Genral Railway) at 7 m.m. and (15 p m. e. no ill land route (passengers should take the submitant tonis at the Central Railway) station of 6:25 am., and 4:4 p p.m. to cannect with Petrophes main. Returning from Petropolis, the "barca" train leaves at 7:30 am., except Sundays, and holidays, and the "all lamu" trains leaves at 6 am. and 3:73 p.m.

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to d'olcok p m. Secretary's office house; from noso to
to d'olcok p m. Antonio Y. de Andrade, Frendenn: Myord.
A. Clank, General Secretary; R. A. W. -Sloan, Treasmen

WEST COAST ITEMS.

— Mr. Filz-Gerald has communicated the news of the ascent, or Friday, by his Alpine goide, Zurbriggen, of the Aconcagan peak. The first attempt failed, but the second, com-menced on the roth instant, was successful. — Chilian Times, Jan. 20.

—At Welnesday's sitting of the chamber of deputies the minister of finance made the gratifying announcement that the revenue in 1896 had exceeded his calculations by 1,295.754 follars 38 cents, and the driffeit, which had been estimated at 3,500.000 inliars, amounted to the hisignificant sum of 752.630 dollars 14 cents.—Chillan Times, Jan. 23.

notars 14 cents.— Canton Times, jain. 23.

—The party claiming to have invented a submarine bost in Chili wanted \$20,000 to go to Europe to build a bost. The chamber voled the appropriation, but the senate threw it out a few days ago. The inventor, Sr. Cruzat, now chims to have sold his invention to Brazil. We are not inclined to brileve that Brazil would buy such an invention before testing its value.

value.

— The information received with reference to this stramer, which wrut ashare off Dangeness Point In the Straits on the 7th inst., is somewhat conflicting, as the captains of various steamers which passed close to where the steamer was ashore state that it will be very difficult, if not altogether impossible, to save the vessel; while a trlegram via Montevileo from the captain of the Orissa, states that she floated on Monlay last. According to the flutest information received from the scene by the captain of the steamer Ligaria, the Orisado had not sustainful any damage and vasionly waiting for a high title on the 18th inst. to float safely off— Chilinn Times, Jan. 23.

— Mr. M. Francisco Trarrazabal purposes.

only waiting for a light thie on the 18st, in float safely off.—Chillion Times, Jan. 23.

—Mr. M. Francisco Tranzabal purposes starting the manufacture of from in this country, and with this end in view he has applied to congress for the following concessions:—Guarantee, huring twenty years, of 8 percent, per annum on Z 200,000. Subsidy of three cents, of the 18-pence dollar, per kilo on the qurntity manufactured intring three years, and after this period a guarantee for the imposition, during twenty years, of a duty of 25 per cent, on manufactured iron imported into the country; the subsidy of three cents to be delucted from the annual guarantee, Railway rate of the lowest class for ore, finel, lime, and materials for the installation of the works. Obligation of the government to supply their equivements from the works, price and unfairly being equal to the foreign article. Uncession of three years time for the installation of the works, the uninium production of which is to be 10,000 tons a year. The concessionary to deposit houls for 100,000 dols, or to give security to this amount, for the full-filment of his obligations.—Chilium Times, Jan. 20.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—Gold is again rising at Burnus Aires, to the intense disgust of commerce. It was quo-ted at 301 on the 4th inst.

—The official telegrams from Montevideo continue to represent the situation there as unchanged. The government is evidently whistling to keep its courage up.

— A report is current at Buenos Aires that the water at Bahia Blanca is very corrosive, and that the willtary port will not be constructed there for this reason. For a nay which spends nine-tentlis of the year at anchor in port, this objection is worth investigation.

port, this objection is worth investigation.

—It was runned yesterday that the government is again contemplating the muzzling of the press, perhaps also the proclamation of a state of siege. This would be equivadent to the open declaration of a dictatorship. The chief object, though there are many, would maturally be to prevent the organisation of the scolorados, a which the government fears far more than it does any "blanco" revolution.—

Montevideo Times, Jan. 28.

—The Uriginiyan finance minister his told our special commissioner in South America that owing to the recent fighting in Uriginiya the government has been able to purchase £300,000 of the consolidated houris at a very suisfactory figure. This confirms what his been already said on the subject in those columns. Revolutions as a factor in the ameliaration of South American finances have yet to obtain proper appreciation.—Financial News, —Perhams the most confirmation.

Jan. 14.

—Perhaps the most outrageons act of which congress has been guilty is that of mising the duty on linseel oil by 250%, to ohlige the owners of a few seed-crashing establishments. The total quantity of linseel oil imported in 1854 was 254 tons, being 161 tons more than in 1894. Nearly the whole of it came from Creat Britain, and the official value was \$39, 360 gold. The new law makes the official value for the same unature so of the came from the control of the same unature so of the came from the control of the same unature so of the came from the value of the same quantity \$99,400 gold! Buenos Aires Herald. 360 gold. T

Buenos Aires Herald.

—A correspondent in the Rio Negro district writes us that sheep and cattle are looking well, but all business is paralysed. The continual alarm of revolution has driven the foreigners have gone, as they find some of the commissaries pay little respect to their certificate of nationality, or even tenr it up before their faces. The little maize grown in our correspondent's district, and intended for local consumption, has been entirely destroyed by the locusts. Wheat there is none,—Monterideo Times, Jan. 29.

—The total exports from the port of Bucnos Aires during 1896 were as follows—11.163.—555 bags of maize, 1,146,9,14 do bleat, 35,914 do bardey, 1,326,336 do linseed, 702,028 do various cereals, 64,866 do flour, 85,1703 do brate, 147,258 do ollenke, 121,908 head of cattle, 323,119 sheep, 5,258 horses and mules, 492,184, 124,126 balles of wool, 51,180 do sheep, 541,283,71 dry ox and cow hides, 34,097 calf-skins, 34,096 the hair, 6,126 do various skins, 1,283,71 dry ox and cow hides, 34,097 calf-skins, 34,096 borse hides, 35,158 ks tassip, 38,552 pipes, 57,041 bords tallow 97,859 tons bones and boroash, 1,450,511 frozen sheep, 531,664 pieces ala, 23,418 lunyed tongue, 14,577 pix various, 36,747 tons quirbracho, 2,859,109 lunses (2), 31,568 haves preserved brrf, 85,241 brales bay, 27,356 boxes butter, 1,7528 bales various, 141,748 bags sugur, — Buenos Alfres —During Mr. Fitzgerahl's ascent of Acom-

Threid.

—During Mr. Fitzgerahl's ascent of Aconcagan, at a height of about ten thousand feet, at in case was discovered, containing a document written by a German gentleman, who attempted the ascent in 1881. We understand that Mr. Fitzgerald has forwarded to the Duily Chromicle an account of the proceedings up to the present time. —Times, Brenox Aires. The steam train line whirly was used in the excavation of thek 4 of the Madero port is being taken out and when the gap in the wall through which the line has been run is closed up and wall thus completed, the abok will be ready to receive the water. It will probably be the latter end of next month, lowever, before the water is let in, as there is still considerable work to be ione on different portions of the works and those last aletais almost always take honger than anyone articipates. —Times, Nucuos Aires, Jan. 24.

—The veteran Uruguayan statesman Don

almost always take honger than anyone anticeptics. Times, Buenos Aires, Jan. 24.

—The veteran Urnguayan statesman Don Tomás Gomensoro relebrated his 87th birthaby vestrabay and was the recipient of a multitude of congratulations. Though naturally somewhat enfectbed in health, his/intellectual faculties are unimpaired, and he is still able to take a lively interest in political affairs, as witness his letter adhering to the meeting of had Sumlay. Don Tramás is the Grand Old Man of Uriguay. His name has become associated with all that is pure and neglight in politics, and is consequently regarded as a waterboard against the corruption and hebanchment of the present period. When, in the presidential election of 1894, 8r. Gomensoro smooth of the present period. When, in the presidential election of 1894, 8r. Gomensoro was being a too hid s—if they had sid stoo houses they would be a summary and as a popular cambinates more accurately—and preference was given to Sr. J. Blauri, some 30 years his innier. But Sr. Ellurii was claimed by death within less thru a year, whilst Sr. Gomensoro still remains, are a model of cive virtue. We convey him our most respectful salute on the assistions of the sum of the president of times, Jan. 28.

—It is a curious fact that in Montevideo the

—It is a enrious fact that in Montevideo the daily newspapers are not sold in the streets. In fact, the newspaper proprietors consider it infin dig. to have their papers sold in this manner. On this point the Montevideo Times says:

manner. On this point the Montevideo Times says:

"Some of our native contemporaries are again bringing forward the astonoding motion that a diaria califero, that is to say a paper which is sold in the streets, is necessarily of an inferior character and standing. One well-known paper repudiates the instanation that it is thus sold with as much indignation as if it had been seriously shandered, and even begs for the humiliating statement to be publicly rectified! How so absurd a notion as this can't have arisen it is impossible to say. In Europe, England, and the United States all the lending papers are sold in the streets, and whenever there may find purchasers, and none has been insure enough to suggest that it was derogatory to their dignity or credit, For our part, we should be inclined to say that the case was the other way about, that is to say that a paper which was not sold in the streets was of very little public interest and of secondate importance. We cannot bely suspecting that the eccentric notion alhabel must have been street, on the "sour grapes principle, by some musuccessful journal which had tried had conspicuously failed."

THE ambition and greed of the average

THE ambition and greed of the average Chicagonn is something phenomenal. It is now stated that he is preparing to laye the Great Lakes discharge their waters through the Chicago canal into the Illinois and Mississippi rivers, and thus put an end to the Niagara Falls, and he expects to complete the job in about 5,000 years.

DURLING the fiscal year 1895-96 the immigrant arrivals in the United States numbered 343,267, an increase of \$1,708 over the preceding year. Of this total 2,799 were debarred from lambling and were sent back at the expense of the steamship lines. Of this number 776 were under labor contracts and 2,023 were for prohibited classes. In addition to these, 238 were sent back, during the year, to the countries from which they came, as they had become public charges within one year after their arrival. The time has apparently passed when the United States is to be used as a dumping ground for purpers. The money brought into the country during the year by immigrants was at least \$4,017,318. It was probably much more.

Banks.

ONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Capital											٠		6	1,500,001
Capital paid up.		٠	•	•	٠		٠.						п	750,000
Reserve Lund	٠	•	٠	٠										lical, boo

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BRANCH OFFICK IN RIO DE JANEIRO 10, Rua da Alfandega

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BETTERMENT.

Concluded from our last.)

And what was the social condition of the great mass of men in the West? Their homes were log-carbins, with puncheon floors, with windows in which greased paper was more often seen than glass, with furniture made by the occupant, with doors that swing on leather hinges and had a latch-string instead of a knob. The household utensils were of the simplest kind. Brooms and brushes a knob. The household utensils were of the simplest kind. Brooms and brushes were made of corn-lusks. Corn was shelded by rubbing the ears up and down a piece of old tin punched full of holes; it was carried on horse-back to the mill; or pounded in a wooden mortar, or ground in a hand-mill. Cooking-stores were maknown. Chickens to be roasted were hung by leather strings before the open fire. Bread was baked in a Dutch oven on the hearth, or in an nout oyens out fire. Bread was baked in a Dutch oven on the hearth, or in an nout oven out of doors

In the East, meantime, new forces had come into play. The steambout was on lake and river. The canal had joined age and river. The canal had joined great waterways. A network of turnpikes and passable roads covered the country. These civilizers had so abridged distance that in 1825 the frontier and the seaboard almost tonched. Boston was but two days from New York, New York but fifteen hours from Philadelphia and Philadelphia but fifteen from Baltimore.

industries, new trades, new occupations, spraug up on overy hand. Time became a commodity, and the demand for time-saving and labor-saving machinery and devices gave the first impetus to that inventive genius which has done so much for the betterment not only of our own people, but of the world. Not a year went by but some great discovery, some great invention, added to the stock of human comfort. In 1825 the tinderbox gave way to a rude form of match, In 1826 axes and edged tools were first manufactured in the United States. The first lithograph was made in 1827. The wood-planing machine, the manufacture of paper from straw, and the introduction of the locomotive date from 1828. The arts were enriched by the discovery of the means of galvanizing iron and the invention of the brick-making machine in 1820. The first omnibus in our country was used in New York-city in 1830. Dr. Guthrie gave chloroform to medicine in 1851. Street rail-lways were introduced in 1831, and the first public trial of a reaping-machine was made in 1833. But the list is too tong to be called over. Seven years more, and Colt had invented his revolver. long to be called over. Seven years more, and Colt had invented his revolver.

a line of steamships were crossing the Atlantic in fitteen days. Ericsson had tested and applied his serew propeller, and Goodyear had found out how to turn india-rubber from a soft and sticky gam to an article of boundless application in the arts, the sciences, and the affairs of daily life. The railrond was as spreading its network over the country, and the beginning of the expressional continuity of the expressional continuity and the expressional continuity of the expressional continuity and the expressional continuity of the expressional continuity of the expression of the expressional continuity of the expression of the

The second quarter of the century was remarkable for the carnest efforts made by men and by associations of men to better the condition of their fellows. Robert Owen preaching communism and founding his communities in the Western States in the twenties; Brisbane, the scipe of Fourier, dotting the free States with his phalanxes in the carly forties; the American Bible Society sending the word of God into a million homes; the great temperance crusade resening six hundred thousand drunkards, and leading the way to prohibition, to high license, to local option; the outburst of humanitarianism which reformed the penal codes, which abolished imprisonment for debt, which turned the jails from brothels and seminaries of crime to reformatories, and covered the land with bomes, asylums, lodginghouses, houses of correction, penitentaries, and institutions for the reform of juvenile delinquents; the abolition societies battling nobly in the cause of the slave; Sylvester Grahari advocating his reformed deet of bran bread and water, Mrs. Bloomer struggling for dress reformed dithe strainer in with the garment that still bears her name, — these are but a few of the immomerable manifestations of the efforts for social betterment.

Many of these attempts were visionmade by men and by associations of men to better the condition of their fellows.

country. These civilizers had so appropriate distance that in 1825 the frontier and the seaboard almost tonched. Boston was but two days from New York, New York but fifteen hours from Philadelphia, and Philadelphia but fifteen from Baltimere.

Frieght could then be moved from New York to Pittsburg by way of the Eric Canal for six dollars a hundred pounds, and from New York to Detroit for four dollars and fifty ceuts. These rates revolutionized business. The field a merelaunt or a manufacturer could, cover by his enterprise seemed bound less. The whole West, as well as the East, became his market, and transportation companies for the handling of freight began to make their appearance, in order to enable him to reach that market.

Simple as these things appear, they changed the whole course of life. New fundstries, new trades, new occupations, sprang up on every hand. Time bemethods of monufacture, enabled him to ent better food and wear better clothes than ever before. New industries new traden new occupations, new needs in the business world, afforded to his san and his daughter a hundred operation it is for a livelih ood that were unknownties for a livelih ood that were unknownties for a livelih ood that were unknownties or a livelih ood that were unknownties of the nearly lively to use such oppartunities without cost to him. It was then, and it is still the common belief that every lively if the working man so tunch the harden. Happly this is far from being the cose, it is machinery which has led to the expansion of labor. The without, the sewing-machine, and the telegraph were very printitive affairs in 1850, pet they were violently and bitterly operated. From the day wherein it become apparent that the locomotive could did had a new means of rapid locomo in had really been introduced, the most diseal pictures were drawn of its effect or certain branches of industry. The breeders of horses, the drivers of stagecoaches, the keepers of wayside ima and taverus, the proprietors of stage companies, the owners of stock of the turnpike companies, were all to be ruined! To the annazement of the croakers, none of their predictions came true. Stage drivers became conductors or tickel-agents. The transportation companies for the movement of freight became the great feeders of the railroads, and througed the turnpikes, more congested than ever with farmers carrying grain, lumber, and produce to the nearest station. The demand for track-layers, for engineers, for mechanics, opened new fields of labor to thousands of men who must otherwise. The unaufacture of rails, of cars, of locomotives, laid the foundation of hranches of labor theres are added to the sale and the sale and conductors of the first nave crowded the state of rails, of cars, of locomotives, laid the foundation of branches of labor hitherto unknown, and expanded others already in existence. Wire-makers, glass-makers, and manufacturers of chemicals very quickly

felt the benefit of the introduction of the telegraph, while a great army of young men found steady employment in new occupations as operators and messengers. When Howe was striving to introduce the sewing-machine, the prediction was made that the day of the sewing-girl was over. In truth, her day was just dawning. But it is needless to cite instances. What was the lot of the humblest laborer was the lot of all. The condition of every man was bettered.

was the lot of all. The condition of every man was bettered.

With the growth of cities had come untold comforts and conveniences. The dark and unpaved street, the town pump, things the convenience things. dark and unpaved street, the town pump, the night-watch, were becoming things of the past. Gas and plumbing were in general use. Wayfarers were no longer huddled together at the hotels and inns, and forced to sleep six in a room and two in a bed. The home of the average man was better furnished and warmed, and was supplied with conforts and luxuries such as his grandfather could not have had at any price. father could not have had at any price. He was a better educated, broader minded, more generally well informed man than his father had been. If he were a lawyer, the vast mass of legislation made ¹awyer, the vast mass of legislation made necessary by the expansion of commercial enterprises, the rise of banks and corporations, the appearance of the railroad, the telegraph, the express company, and the protection of the interests involved, not only brought to him more business and more money, but exacted from him an amount of study and intelligence not required from the lawyer of 1800.

The latter half of the century, and The latter half of the century, and more particularly the last quarter, has been preeminently a period remarkable for the advancement of science and the application of the principles of science to the betterment of mankind. Were we to take out of our life to-day all the mechanical devices that were not known in 1850, the whole social fabric would fall to pieces. Were we to strip ourselves of the thousand conveniences of daily life introduced in half a century, we should be niterly at a loss how to supply our wants, how to transact the we should be interly at a loss how to supply our wants, how to transact the most common affairs. Were we to take from the industrial world every means of livelihood that has spring up since 1850, millions of our fellow-citizens would be driven to starvation. The telephone, the telegraph, the typewriter, the sewing-machine, the department stores in the eities, have revolutionized the condition of woman. Thirty years ago the business world was closed to her; she tion of woman. Thirty years ago the business world was closed to her; she might be a teacher, or a seamstress, or a mill-hand, or go out to service; she could not be a clerk or a secretary. Today she is everywhere; at the bar, at the sick-bed as physician and trained nurse, in ten thousand offices and behind ten thousand counters; schools have been established for her especial benefit, colleges anisment of the respectation energy confeges are open to her, and in three States she has been made the political equal of her brother, has received the right to vote for candidates for any office and to hold any office under the State.

The manual training school and the technical school have destroyed the old apprentice system. The boy who spent apprentice system. The boy who s seven years of his life acquiring an seven years of his life acquiring an in-perfect knowledge of the merely mechan-ical part of a trade, giving his labor in return for bad instruction, food, and cast-off clothing, exist only in history. In the manual training school he is now freely taught not only the very best way to use his tools, but the reason why a particular way is the best, and at the end of two years he is a far better equipped and more intelligent mechanic than the old apprentice at the end of seven. seven.

Cheap transportation, cold storage, and the immense development of the canning industry have placed on the table of every industry have placed on the table of every man an eucless variety of food without regard to the season of the year. The salmon of Oregon, the fruits of California and Florida, the vegetables of the West, are to-day within the reach of the poorest laborer. The machinery for ploughing, planting, reaping, harvesting, las made possible the enormous grainfields of the West, and these, aided by the railroad and the flour-mills of the

felt the benefit of the introduction of the telegraph, while a great army of young men found steady employment in new occupations as operators and messengers.

When Howe was striving to introduce the begar in the street with a quality of bread which fifty years ago could not have been had by anybody. The machine-made shoe, the machine-made independent of the begar in the street with a quality of bread which fifty years ago could not have been had by machine-made independent, readymate altiting any with a die and several machine made altiting any with a die and several machine. anybody. The machine-made shoe, the machine-made undergarment, readymade elothing ent with a die and sewed on a machine, the application of the maryelous invention of Goodycar to wearing apparel, have rendered it possible for men and women of all sorts to be cleaner, healthier, more neatly dressed, and better protected against the weather than were their grandfathers.

Could some well-to-do tradesman of 1800 come back to the great city where, when it was a little town, he kept a shop, over which he lived and in the rear of which he very possibly made the chairs, the shoes, the harness, the copper Kettles, he offered for sale,—could such a man come back and enter the homes of some of his descendants, he would see little with which he was familiar. He would find

come back and enter the homes of some of his descendants, he would see little with which he was familiar. He would find them, in all probability, living in a style surpassing in magnificence that of the royal governor or the merchant prince at whose approach he had, as a boy, seen his father hurry to the shop door to make an obcisance or stand bareheaded while the great man went by. He would see about him on every hand comforts and appliances he would not muderstand. The furnace that warmed the house, the gas that lighted it, the electric bell that summoned the servants, the bath-room with its hot and cold water, would astonish him. In the library he would probably see more books than in 1800 were in any public library in the land. On the library table, with steel pens, rubberbands, the blotter, and a host of articles he could not name, would lie a morning newspaper not six hours old, containing news not twelve hours old from every part of Europe. He would containing news not twelve hours old from every part of Europe. He would hear with astonishment that there are in from every part of Europe. The wome hear with astonishment that there are in New York city more daily morning and evening newspapers than there were daily papers in the whole United States in 1800, and that each one of these provides its readers with an allowance of information regarding affairs all over the face of the world more full and exact than in his day was to be had regarding his own town. The contents of the illustrated magazines, the literary magazines, the periodicals seenlar and religious; the postage-stamps on the letters, the photographs about the room, the telephone in the corner, the messenger call, would reveal to him a social condition which we neither appreciate nor fully understand.

But it is not only in material comfort that the condition of man has been bet-

But it is not only in material comfort that the condition of man has been bettered. Diseases once the sconrge and terror of the world have been welhigh extirpated. A pock-marked face is now as rare as a century ago it was common. We no longer stand in dread of an annual visitation of yellow fever. We have learned how to control cholera. We have abolished slavery, we have beaten down polygamy in Utah, we haven driven the prize-fight from the Territories and the lottery even from Louisiana. In a spirit of broad humanity we have extended protection to helpless children and to dumb brutes. Never was the hand of fellowship so cordially extended to the fallen, never were such serious efforts made to bring back the extended to the fineth level were such serious efforts made to bring back the wayward and to turn the erring from the wrong path to the right. We have added to the glory of God by conceding to his creatures the right to worship him in such manner as they please.

John Bach McMaster.

According to a Washington telegram of the 14th the senate will not approve the Anglo-American arbitration treaty until after Mr. Cleveland retires from office. We are quite prepared for almost any kind of insune folly from that body, but we must confess that this exceeds our calculations. The opposition in the United States senate seems to have very slight comprehension of the spectacle it would present to the world were it to postpone action on this treaty for reasons so puerile. No matter who ratifies the treaty, the whole world knows who negotiated it.

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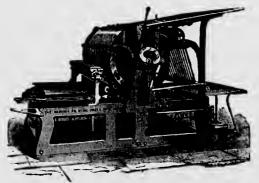
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THE APOLITINARIS COMPANY, I.I.MITED,

THE APOLLINARIS COMPLY, LIMITED.

In our issue of October 30 there appeared under "Voice of the Public," a letter signed "Expert, a in which it was alleged; (a) That the Apollinaris swater sold by the Apollinaris Company, Limited, is not a genuine natural unineral water; (b) that the government of the United States had treated it as an artificial or manufactured water; and (c) that in an action commenced by that government the proprietors of Apollinaris water were condenued to pay a fine of many millions. This letter was inserted inadvertently, during the temporary absence of the editor, and we desire to expression regret for its publication. We are satisfied that the Apollinaris water sold by the Apollinaris company is the natural product of the Apollinaris spring in Germany, and that the allegations of our correspondent are absolutely false and without foundation. In the United States, where there was a heavy and almost prohibitive evision that you artificial mineral water, while natural mineral waters were admitted free of duty, the United States government was induced by trade rivals of the Apollinaris company to investigate whether Apollinaris waters to the Apollinaris company to investigate whether Apollinaris waters to the Apollinaris rough of the Apollinaris waters to the Apollinaris pring in Germany to examine and report upon the spring and the process of bottling Apollinaris water, the secretary of the treasury published a decision which ideclared Apollinaris water, to be a natural mineral water, and, as such, entitled to entry free of duty into the United States. This decision has since been repeatedly confirmed. Under these circumstances we unreservelly withdraw our correspondent's statements, and regret having published them.

The discovery in the United States of a tracess by which electricity can be derived.

The discovery in the United States of a process by which electricity can be derived directly from coal, without the assistance of steam power and the dynamo, promises to revolutionize the industries of the world. The carbon electric generator develops more electric power from a given quantity of coal and at a greatly reduced cost. The invention is not yet complete for commercial uses, but when it is it will do away with the steam engine, heat, smoke, and the immense waste of power now experienced.

BRAZILIAN RAILWAYS.-II.

There weeks ago we dealt with the mocration ontlook in Brazila and advised the directors and shareholders of Brazilhar railways to give attention to the financial position of the government upon which they depend for the interest and dividends upon their properties. We did not for a moment desire to instinate that the Brazilian government is not at present in a position to meet its engagements; we only a wished to point out that, should the present Brazilian instanangaement and extravegamen become such that it ambands the matter of the interest and dividends and the government unavocame such that it ambands in the interest and in the interest and in the interest and in meeting all its obligations. But the richest country any become embarrassed through malashministration. Hence it is essential that the owners of Brazilian railways in this country should fully understand the earning capacity of their properties, and what would be their position should the Brazilian government at any of the properties, and what would be their position should the Brazilian government at any of the properties, and what would be their position they may be able aware of their actual position they may be able aware of their actual position they may be able aware of their actual position they may be able aware of their actual position they may be able aware of their actual position they may be able aware of their actual position they may be able aware of their actual position they may be able aware of their actual position they may be able aware of their actual position to the position of their construction of their properties. The Brazilian lines, which are owned in England, and sparsely populated districts, and would never larve been built had it not been for the example of the position of their properties. The properties of the interest properties to the company of the confirmance of the position of the posi

of the company from working of £13,512 would be only sufficient to provide about one-half of the £29,487 of interest on its debenture state.

of the company from working of £13,512 would be only sufficient to provide about one-half of the £29,487 of interest on its debenture stocks.

The Minas and Rio Railway, which was commenced in 1880, and completed in 1884, enjoys a guarantee of £122,025 per annum for 50 years from 1880. The company earns its expenditure; but its net earnings go but a little way towards meeting its interest charges. Its share capital is £1,000,000, in £20 shares, and it has debenture issue of £580,700; its total capital thus being £1,280,700. The company reckons its receipts and expenditure at the nominal rate of 27d. to the unifries, and consequently the results shown are no indication of the company's actual position. The gross receipts of the company for the year to June 30, 1896, at 9d. to the milries amounted to only £5,531, as against the figure given in the report of £196,476. The expenditure reached £53,113, and the actual net enrings were only £2,518. The interest charges of the company reach £35,499 per annum. The guarantee received from the government for the year was £119,507. After payment of interest and placing aside £16,700 for redemption of debentures, there was £70,000 available for dividend, out of which a 5 per cent. distribution, calling for £50,000, was made, a balance being left of £20,000. It has, however, to be observed that a larger thivilend would have been paid if the company had had the cash. In the expenditure of this company as mo of £3,000 has been included for outlay on new rolling stock. Allowing for this exceptional charge, the net earnings would amount to less than £6,000 with which to need intervest payments, exclusive of any considerations for sinking fund of £35,000. Practically, therefore, apart from its guarantee, the company is only able to pay about 1 per cent upon its six per cent. debentures.

from its guarantee, the company is only able to pay about 1 per cent upon its axx per cent. debentures.

The Central Bahia Railway company's position in the event of the failure of the guarantee would be very serious, and, indeed, as it is, even with the guarantee regularly pail until the end of the period, the position is still very unpleasant. The company has a guarantee of £102,375 per animn for 30 years from July 31 .1877. Its share capital is £671,260; it has £240,920 of six per cent. debentures, £440,500 of six per cent. debentures stock, The company reckons exchange in calculating its receipts and expenses at 276, and thus shows a net of about £13,000 prof. and thus shows a net of about £13,000 prof. and thus shows a net of about £13,000 prof. and thus shows a net of about £41,300 prof. and thus shows a net of about £41,300 prof. and thus shows a net of about £41,300 prof. and thus shows a net of about £41,300 prof. and thus shows a net of about £41,300 prof. and thus shows a net of about £41,300 prof. and thus shows a net of about £41,300 prof. and thus shows a net of about £41,300 prof. and thus shows a net of about £41,300 prof. and the company is guarantee of £103,375 will ceuse, and it consequently has to increase its net earnings in the next 10 years from £1,600 to something like £40,000, in order for its fixed charges to be covered. The net earnings of £1,631, #his government guarantee, in the year to December 1893 was £103,375. Out of this the company raid interest amounting to £45,381; it set uside £17,452 to sinking fund for relemption of bonds, and dividuel a 6 per cent. dividend on its stock calling for £3,000. Considering how badly the company is doing, and the remoteness of the prospect of its erroring the fixed charges ro years hence, when the continue to pay 6 per cent. dividends.

THE RUBBER SUPPLY

THE RUBBER SUPPLY.

People familiar with the conditions under which the world is supplied with rubber say there is reason to fear that the destruction of the trees producing this precions substance is proceeding at a rate which may have ilisastrons consequences in the near future. That the price of the raw gum has not advanced more rapidly than it has in the last few years is due, they say, not to an intelligent cultivation and multiplication of the rubber trees, but to the complete lack of foresight that characterizes the inhabitants of the South American forests. The sudden vogue of bicycles and the universal use of electricity have vastly increased the demand for rubber, and so far the demand has been met without trouble, but the present chief source of supply is limited, and unless new ones are found, or new methods are adopted, several great industries may some be seriously embarrassed. Rubber is a substance as nearly unique and as difficult to replace as is known to men. Fortunately, however, it is produced by more than one plant, and the valley of the Amazon, but commercially important quantities of the gum come fron each of a dozen plants growing in almost as many tropical lands. The Landophilia, a climbing vine of Central Africa, seems to be most likely of them all to take the place of the Razilian N. Y. Times, Dec. 24.

A NEW cure for consumption is reported from Paris, the discovery of Dr. Crotte. The treatment combines the use of electricity with antiseptics, and the success which Dr. Crotte claims to have had with the system has prompted the Academy of Sciences to appoint a commission to inquire into its merits. This commission to inquire mio its meries. This com-mission is composed of M. Chaveau, one of the most illustrious of French physiologists; M. d'Arsonval, an eminent biologist and great electrician, and Prof. Bouchard, who is regarded as one of the glories of French medicine.

From The Shindard, London

LAND TRANSFER SYSTEMS.

Mr. C. Fortescue-Brickdale, the assis tant registrar of the laud registry, was, on the suggestion of the laud registrar, in May last, instructed by the government to investigate the practical working ment to investigate the practical working of the system of land registration earried on in Germany and Austria-Hungary. The British embassics at Berlin and Vienna procured the fullest official and general facilities for the inquiry, which included visits to Berlin and Vienna, included visits to Berlin and Vienna, and to several important towns in various parts, as well as to some of the smaller provincial centres and country districts. It appears from the report just published that systems of registrajust published that systems of registra-tion of title practically the some as the Colonial "Torreus" system, and the sys-tem partially established in England and der Lord Westbury's and Lord Cairus's acts of 1862 and 1875, are now in almost miversal operation over the whole of the German and Austro-Hungarian em-These systems are everywhere ngly popular. Land owners, pires. pires. These systems, Land owners, business men, (particularly bankers and others employing capital in loans on real omers employing capital in totals of Your security,) and even lawyers appear un-animous as to its advantages. The sys-tem is found to be cheap, easy, rapid, simple, and safe. This is not due to any special simplicity in the titles, rights, or insactions themselves, the majority of which are quite as complicated as average dealings in Fingland. Several examples are given of the registration of what we should call noblemen's and what we storid can nonletter a said country gentlemen's estates—one, comprising 120,000 English acres of town, village, arable, pasture, wood, and waste, filling two folio volumes of 500 pages apiece, together with 600 sheets of the eadastral map. These properties are sub-ject to entails and settlements similar to those prevalent in England, and often to charitable and religious doles and charges of great antiquity, and likewise charges of great antiquity, and thewise to heavy mortgages. On the other hand, small properties are far commoner than with us, and give rise to such num-erous transactions that in Austria over 70 per ceut, of the sales are for under £50. Very low scales of fees suffice to £50. Very low scales of tees sanited pay all official expenses. In Prussia, for instance, the fees for registering sales begin at 5d. for a value of ετ; at £50 the fee is 28, 7d., at £100 it is 78, 3d., at £1,000 it is £1108., at £5,000, £4,5%, and so on. Where dispatch is not deand so on. Where dispatch is not de-manded, ten to fifteen days is the usual time occupied over sales and mortgages. time occupied over sales and mortgages. In Prussia, the security of a registered purchaser is absolute immediately on registration, and in Austria practically so, though a noutinal interval is given for possible objections. Ordinary people can, and frequently do, look up titles for themselves, reducing the lawyer's work to the mere drawing mu of the deed. work to the mere drawing up of the deed. In the country, in Prussia, even this is not usually wanted, the mere verbal decnot usually wanted, the inter-verbal dec-larations of the buyer and seller, unade before the local registrar, being sufficient to pass an estate. The privacy of the registers is strictly guarded in most of only persons having the German states an interest in the land being allowed to inspect the registers.

Owing to the clearness and security of all titles, the trouble and responsibility incurred by the lawyer on sales and lity incurred by the lawyer on sales and nortgages is very trifling, and costs little. An entinent advocate in Vienna states that \$\mathcal{\varepsilon}\$ is a very usual fee for a purchaser's lawyer; \$\mathcal{\varepsilon}\$ is a high fee, even in large matters, and with wealthy clients. One of the judges in Vienna spoke somewhat complainingly of a law-per's bill of \$\varepsilon\$\$ is \$\varepsilon\$\$ and \$\varepsilon\$\$ a law-per's bill of \$\varepsilon\$\$ is \$\varepsilon\$\$ a law-per's bill of \$\varepsilon\$\$ is \$\varepsilon\$\$ and \$\varepsilon\$\$ is \$\varepsilon\$\$ a law-per's bill of \$\varepsilon\$\$ is \$\varepsilon\$\$ and \$\varepsilon\$\$ is \$\varepsilon\$\$ a law-per's bill of \$\varepsilon\$\$ is \$\varepsilon\$\$ a law-per's bill of \$\varepsilon\$\$ is \$\varepsilon\$\$ a law-per's bill of \$\varepsilon\$\$ is \$\varepsilon\$\$ of \$\varepsilon\$\$ in \$\varepsilon\$\$ is \$\varepsilon\$\$ a law-per's bill of \$\varepsilon\$\$ is \$\varepsilon\$\$ in \$\varepsilo spoke somewhat complainingly of a law-yer's bill of £6 12s. 6d., which he had to pay on a purchase of £4,176 value. The system of registration of title has prevailed in some districts—especially in the older provinces of Austria—fron the Middle Ages, but in others its in-troduction is of later, or even of quite recent, date. In some parts (the Rhine provinces, for instance,) it is still in course of introduction. In the Tyrol it is about to be introduced. It has been computed by the province of the new districts from time to time by ministerial orders. from time to time by ministerial orders, under powers conferred for the purpose by general laws. The system is admin-

istered locally, in districts about the same size as our own country court registries. No place is more than ten or lifteen miles from its local land registry. Where estates run into several districts they can be registered in any one. Some large estates in Austria are registered in the capitals, justead of in their local in the capitals, instead of in their local registries. The report concludes with a detailed description of some fourteen Continental land registries — including those at Berlin, Vienna, and Dresden, (with plans,) Buda-Pesth, Munich, Prague, and Cologue—personally inspected in the course of the inquiry.

A chapter and two appendices are devoted to a description of the mortgage business of the real credit institutions and land banks -- by means of which ombined with the land registers, land owners (large and small) habitnally obtain loans on real security at moderate interest and without commission, repartered for the first posses, by annual able in forty or fifty years by annual installments. These societies began in Silesia in 1769, and have now spread all over Germany and Austria. One of the Berlin mortgage banks now issues over £1,000,000 anumally on mortgage of Luid. Twenty-seven Austro-Huaga rian secieties have issued over £143. ooo,o∞—mainly in recent years. Each society makes its loans in its own deben tures, which command a ready sale on the Stock Exchange at duly quoted prices. The loan is made in exenange for an official copy of the registration of an approved mortgage, in favor of the society, for the nominal amount of the debentures. No other debentures are The loan is made in exchange issued, so that the amount of the debentures is always the same as that of the loans, and the directors of these bodies state that they find the registration system absolutely satisfactory

AMERICAN FOREIGN COM-MERCE.

The business depression which has been felt in the United States for some time past, especially during the past year, has revived the aspirations of the merchants and manufacturers of that country for the development of their for-eign commerce. It is by no means the first time this propaganda has been made, nor is it the first time that investiga-tions and inquiries have been heard of. Although the state department at Washington has scores of published reports on foreign trade and its requirements, the propaganda each time is made novo. Last year a commission of manufacturers made a hurried visit to this coast in the interests of trade and the society to which they belong has now sent out invitations to all Latin America to be present next June at the opening of a permanent museum in Philadelphia of the raw and manufactured products of all the states of this continent.

All this, we submit, is purely specta-cular. It leaves the real problems of commercial development untouched. Afcommercial development untouched. After all, the way to develop business is to transact business. No man can develop his business abroad by academical discussion or polite invitations. He must seek his customers, ascertain what they want, and then try to supply it. It is not a matter of nationality, nor diplomacy, nor politics, hor religion, nor race, nor exchange of compliments. It is a matter of business pure and simple: is a matter of business pure and simple of the quality and suitability of goods of price, of terms of payment, and of satisfactory delivery. If the seller can satisfactory delivery. If the seller can not satisfy the buyer in these particulars, then there is no trade.

How little attention the American has been paying to these matters, all over the world. Complaints have been repeatedly made from every coun-try in South America, that he will not supply goods as ordered, that he packs them badly, and that his terms are not as liberal as those of the European. And now we have a complaint of the same now we have a complaint of the same in the character from far-off Siam, in a letter written to The Preshylerian Banner of Pittsburgh (Dec. 30, 1896) by Rev. W. F. Shields, a missionary resident there. As this letter expresses frankly the feelings of many Americans resident males.

istered locally, in districts about the abroad, we shall venture to reproduce in these columns :

it in these columns:

May a missionary who loves his country express his thoughts to his fellow citizens? We who are for the present outside of our nation see things that people on the inside lo not see perhaps. It has long been said that when a nation plants a mission she establishes her commerce. This ought to be true, but it is not. A aution that thinks only of developing internal commerce and spends all her energies in introspection and effort, loses all that comes to nations of a wider range of thought ond field of action. The democratic form of government is best adapted to wide reaching commerce, so history seems to say, and our government being the most democratic, our nation should be among the first in the commerce of the world. But how is it? For years no American ship of commerce has rutered the port of Siam, although many Americans live in this singdom who love their country. Indeed Americans are almost obliged to buy from forgish institutions when their lot is east in a forcign 1 and.

The United States has not studied the art of

strangom who love their country. Indeed Americans are admost obliged to buy from English institutions when their to its east in a foreign tode, and for that reason connot do it. The United States has not studied the art of foreign tode, and for that reason connot do it. In the first lessons of the art she is still a learner, for she knows not how to park her goods for shipment. If there is anothing that England knows how to do it is to pack her goods, and whit you have been been to got it good to middle. The method of the United States may be judged from the following: I ord red from the United States a bill of groceries consisting of canned goods, construct, outnead, cream of tortax, coffee, etc. These were all put in one large box together although I requested that special area be taken in picking. When the box reached us, over all the contents of the case were so lattered by tunibiling about in the box that their contents had leaked out and, recept remaining couns, all the routents of the box was thereby ruined. Again I ordered Carphut's Multum in Parcod by land lander, which was shipped with the lamplying losse inside the lantern, and of course all the glass in it broken in consequence.

A missionary roming out to this country bought a fine cook-stove in the United States, but when it reached him here it could not be set up, because so poorly parked that searcely a sincle piece remained whole. This is the condition of things when goods are purchased and shipped in New York City, our chief searport. The same kind of goods bought in England come in good condition because well packed. Certainly cheap labor counter any figure here. Why is it, then, that the United States don't pack her goods' When a patriot sees the carrying trade of his country diminishing and the lang of his nation driven from the sens because of competition, he is charried, and asks : "Why co'n not America build ships of roumerce, and establish lines of stemaship trade as doner pometric of shipbailding beyond threability of our countrymen, w

activity.

Reing a laborer myself, I trust my brother laborers will not think that I have turned against them in opposing a mistaken notion, nor republicans republicans epachican because he cannot believe in tariff, nor my fellow-entrans condemn me because I mage them to look without and not so much within themselves as a nation.

POPULATION OF BRAZIL.

The bureau of statistics has published the following returns from the census of 1800 showing the population of 18 states and the federal district

	males	females	total
Alagoas	250,450	260,960	511,440
Amazonas	80,921	66,994	147,915
Crará	391,900	410,778	805,687
Espirito Santo	60,813	66,184	135,997
Govaz	112,583	114,959	227,572
Maranhão	212,556	218,268	430.854
Matto Grosso	47,196	45,631	92,827
Pará	165,686	161,505	327,191
Paraliyba	219,833	237,399	457,232
Paraná	128,209	121,282	2.19,491
Pernambuco	593,555	526,669	1,030,224
Piaulty	133.707	133,902	267,609
Rio de Janeiro.	445.673	431,211	876,884
Rio Grande do			
Norte	130,712	137.561	268,273
Rio Grande do			
Sul	459,118	438,337	897,455
Santa Catharina	141,989	141.780	283,769
S. Paulo	708,011	676,742	1,384,753
Sergipe	150,892	160,034	310,926
Federal District	293,657	228,991	522,651

Aggregate... 4,648,630 4,579,120 9,227,750 The returns for the states of Minas Geraes and Bahia are not yet ready. By the fore-going statistics it will be seen that in the iS states the excess of nules over females is only 4.757, while in the federal district it is 64.753. In 9 of the states there are more females than

THE RIO NEWS

PURITSHED BEERLY

A. J. LAMOUREUN, Editor and Proprietor

mans, nested the arrivels and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current or the network of the a stock quotin us and sides, assum-mers of the billy coder reports and all other price-mation according to a correct judgment on Bosedian Grade

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Wit tike much pleasure in accoding to the request of the British Subscription Library to bring the advantages of that useful rasmunion before our American readers. During all the years of our residence in Rin de Janeiro, and for as many years before that time as were within the experience and recollection of our friends, the Library has been open b) Americans and patronised by them just as freely us though its name had Augho American sinstead of Brit-It has numbered Americans among its shareholders and subscribers, and many of its warmest supporters have been of that nationality. It may be that been of that antionality. It may be that of late years little attention has been paid to the tastes, or preferences, of that class of readers, but this we are convinced has resulted from oversight rather than from purpose. The committee wish to enlarge and improve the Library, and to do this they wish to have the control of the two burst has presented as the control of the two burst has presented and the second of the two burst has a second or the control of the two burst has a second or the second of the two burst has a second or the second the cordial cooperation of the two Eng-lish-speaking calonies of this city, and in that wish we heartily join. The Li-brary is an old and creditable institution, it has a fine collection of books, it has done mealenlable good in the past, and we should be glad to see it so generously supported that its future will stand assured. It is worthy of support, and it is able to seturn good service for the sup-port given. We must confess that we port given. port given. We must contest that we should have been better satisfied had steps been taken to give it a permanent abode in the new Y. M. C. A. building, but the committee is of course best able to judge of the propriety of such a change. But, wherever it may be located, the one fact remains that it is useful and deserving of support, and this fully as much for Americans as for British subjects.

WE have received a letter from a friend ju São Paulo, who encloses a clipping from the Correio Paulishmo of February 4th on the subject of Canadian immigration, and requests us to defend Brazil from the calumnions accusations made. The elipping consists of a letter in French and Portuguese from one of the un-fortunate Canadian immigrants who lost wife, health and money in coming to São Paulo and who has since returned to Canada. In his distress the unhappy Canada. In his distress the unhappy man has resorted to a very silly attempt at blackmail, so silly in fact that Gov. Campos Salles would have shown more wisdom had he paid no attention whatever to it, instead of making it public in the newspapers. The poor fellow claims to have written a book narrating his base with Bearly which he thinks experiences in Brazil, which he thinks will do this country great harm should it be published. He sends a few speciit be published. He seams a tew speci-men pages to give the governor an idea of what he can do. He says that an Italian publisher has offered him 8,000 dollars tor the manuscript, and that he can sell his rights as author to various other European governments and to the other European governments and to the Canadian government. He is willing, however, to sell the manuscript and all rights to the governor of São Paulo, renonneing all idea of publishing his experiences here, for the sum of 8,000

dollars, which sum he considers suffidorlars, which said the considers said client for his support during the remainder of his life. The scheme, as we have said, is a silly one, and it shows clearly that its author is a new hand at that kind or business. He asks for the very moderate sum of 8,000 dollars, which he has evidently worked out as a fair compensation for his losses and hardships. Compared with the indemnity of eight millions of milreis recently pant to a company of rich Sao Panta, planners for endering their contract for the introduction of immigrants, it is ludicrously modest. And then, in his innocence, be talls into the great mistake of stating that he can self the book to various governments. This is a kind of business ernments. This is a kind of business in which governments are not engaged, as a rule. A government might use some of his statements to deter others from emigrating to Brazil, but it would be a supported by the public property of most assuredly not undertake the publi eation of a book of 400 to 500 pages written for the purpose of discrediting a Dages written for the purpose of discredining a friendly state. And then, the author overestimates the inflineuce which the book will have, should it be putilished Volumes have already been written about the deceptions and hardships con norted with Brazilian minigration, our cial investigations have been made, and foreign governments have even issued warmings against emigration to this country—but all to no purpose. One country—but all to no purpose. One generation invariably learns but little from the experiences of its predecessor, and the michael of the holds. and the mishaps of to day are generally forgotten to morrow. The abuses against which immigrants complain will not be corrected by their protests, but by the Brazilian people themselves when they are strong and wise enough to take the direction of such affairs out of the hands direction of such affairs out of the hands of unscriptulous speculators and interested parties. As for defending the state of Sao Paulo — what defence can we make? We are sorry to see an imigrant, however much he may have suffered, resort to blackmail as a means of tudies and we are think area than the of redress, and we certainly agree that he should suffer the penalty of such wrong-loing. But his offence is infinitely small beside that of the people who de-ceived him into coming here. If he is to be condemned, why not the others—the immigration agent who made false promises, the official inspector sent our to Montreal by the state of São Paulo who passed him on without correcting his mistake, and the state government of São Paulo under whose authority all of São Paulo under whose authority achieves who go were conmitted. Let us be just, even with the poor immigrant! We consider that the state of São Paulo is directly responsible for this piazo, and it is morally if not legally bound to redress the wrongs of the victims. We have that the state remidiates the know that the state repudiates the promises of the immigration agent and says he was not surfaced. says he was not authorized them; but this agent was authorized to seek immigrants, the state chartered and sent a steamer for them, and an immi-gration official was sent to Canada to inspect them before embarking. It was the duty of this official to correct every misrepresentation. Did he do it? If not, then the state is responsible for the not, then the state is responsible bit the promises made. And now, one word with our good friend who asks our intervention in this matter. The editor of this paper is not a Camadan, either by birth or descent. He is an American by birth or descent. He is an American in every sense of the word—a man who believes in free speech and fair play. He believes that the poor man ought to have just the same rights and privileges before the law that the rich man has. He believes that government should be He believes that government should be for the whole people, rich and poor, native and alien. He believes that it is the duty of the government to administer justice, to protect life and property, and to succor the needy and helpless. The rich can take care of themselves; the poor can not. The themselves; the poor can not. The government, then, should care for them, educate them, better their condition, make them self-supporting. It should never explore the poor and helpless in the interests of the rich. In carrying out such principles the state of São

Paulo can always count upon his cordial

support.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY,

The annual general meeting of shareholders and subscribers was held at the Library premises, 31 Rna Concalves Dias, on Thursday Jon. 28th, at 4 p. m.

Present: of the committee for last year,

Messes, Mande, Nicolls, Hampshire, Mosley, Youle, Johnson and Anderson, and of other members, Messrs, Miller, Stacey, Maury Davis, Cranford and Shorte.

Mr. Miller having been voted to the chair

the minutes of the last general meeting were

The Hop, Treasurer, Mr. Mamle, then pro duced his statement of accounts and balance succe for the year 1896. This was favourable for though large expenses, to the extent of some 4 contos de reis, including 3 contos luyas, " were incurred in the removal from the late to the present premises, the accounts pointed to a probable credit balance at the end of the present year's working and shewed satis-tactory results from the increased scale of subscriptions. It was then proposed by Mr ord, seconded by Mr. Maury and carried that the accounts for the past year as present ed be approved.

The next order of business was the election af othicers and committee

Mr. Stacey in tendering a vote of thanks to he officers and committee of the past year for their management of the affairs of the Labrary, proposed that they allow themselves to be re elected for the current year. This was so ambed by Mr. Cronford and carried, the members of the late commuttee present being nu-

derstood to assent to this proposal.

Members being now called upon to make ny remarks or suggestions, it was suggested by the chairmon that the Rio News should be approached with the view to having a paragraph inserted to the effect that at present there were very few American subscribers, and pointing out that if a larger number were to join the Library there would no doubt be a arrer number of American popers and perio dicals provided by the committee. The general sense of the meeting appeared to be in favour

of this suggestion.
It was also asked that the custom of baving a suggestion hook on the table in which suggestions of subscribers might be entered, should be revived. The Hon. Secretary promised that this should be attended to.

A vote of thanks to the charman terminated the meeting.

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR

1897 Hou, Treasurer-Mr. W. Mamle. Him. Secretary—Rev. H. Mosley. Committee:—Messrs. G. C. Amberson,

G. D. Estill. H. J. Hampshire, T Johnson Nicolls,

C. G. Pullen, and F. L. Youle

Provincial Notes

—Gov. Thes de Carvalbo was inaugurated in Pará on the 1st inst.

—The prevalence of vellow fever at Jahú, S. Paulo, has been officially declared.

— It is stated that during the retreat from Canulos S5 of the Bahia policemen deserted.

—Pebronio's letter in regard to his defeat at Canulos bas excited a violent discussion between his partisans and those of the governor of Babia.

at Camilos has excited a crolent discussion letween his partisans and those of the governor of Bahia.

—On the 3pl inst, an election was held in Permanhaco for filling three vacancies in the state legislature. The vote cast is reported to be very light.

—A telegram of the 3pl inst, from Ceará says that some unknown person had fired into the house of Col. Cruz Solidania, one of the leaders of the opposition.

—Anartiele violently attacking the governor of the state was published in Bahia on the 3rl inst. It purports to have been written by the officers of the garrison.

—Maj. Pehronio de Brito arrived at Bahia from Quelundals on the 5th inst. In hissabsence and of the government troops.

—Maj. Pehronio de Brito arrived at Bahia from Quelundals on the 5th inst. In hissabsence and of the government troops.

—It is stated that the yellow fever cases which appeared at Pirassunnuga, Sao Faulo, were of a unid character, and that the sanitary state of the town is improving.

—The auction of grapes from the vineyard of D. Veridiana Prado in S. Paulo on the 1st inst. produced 46,005. This sum has been donated to benevolent institutions.

—Adminal Moreira Cear telegraphs that he reached Bahia safely and that the Maranhao was well commanded during the trip. Did the admiral again command in person?

—The governor of Bohia is reported to have said in an interview on the 2nd inst. that up to that date the state had not spent more than 50,000\$ on the war against Conschleiro.

— It is stated that many persons have joined Conselbeiro since his victory at Canudos. It is estimated that his new recruits amount to over double the number of men he lost in the

be estimated that his new recruits amount to over double the unmber of men he lost in the fight.

— Over fifty soldiers wounded in the engagement of Cnowlos arrived at Rohin on the 6th lost. It is stated that ou their arrival they found no conveyance to carry them to their oparaters.

— A brute named Joao Mysquita was recently arrested and imprisoned in Leopoldina, Minas Goraes, for violating his own isbughter, a child only 9 years of age! Are such fiends ever punished?

— At a meeting of \$8 officers of the army at Bahia on the 2nd inst, it was resolved to organize a militury whit. Why not organize a botted on of officers to take the field against Autonio Consolheiro?

—The friends of the governor of Rahin ore disposed to make a here of Licut. We need and who is reported to have officed to take the place with a hundred men.

—There were seven yellow fever cases in the isolated hospital at Jahft, San Paulo, on the yellow for the sent of Santos cays that the sanitary condition of Islants to that he sanitary condition of the roll. This will be particularly good news for the shipping people.

—In the 2nd rong response the suspended from office because it was reported that the opposition were going by protest before him against the official count of the votes cast at the recent election.

—The preliminary examination of witnesses in the case of the assent on the governor's

election. — The preliminary examination of witnesses in the case of the assault on the governor's nephew commenced in Permulbaco on the 1st inst. The cont-room is soil to have been filled with roughs for the purpose of intioidat-

mephew commended in Permulanes on the sist inst. The court-room is soil to have been filled with roughs for the purpose of intimidating witnesses.

— In S. Paulo Rusign. Fortunoto Moreira of the police force has been arrested. He is accussed of having caused a policeman to be hung up by his feet and two others to be beaten with 60 strokes each. The former policeman is soil to have died.

— The 26th buttalion of infantry in Sergipe has received orders to proceed to Simão Dast from that locality to Antonio Conselheiro and to prevent an invasion by the famatics when driven out of Canulos.

—Ther was a fatal explosion at Imbulty, on the opposite side of the bay, on the 6th inst. in the military works going on there. Sone workmen were preparing a blast in some rock excuration, when it sublenly exploded, gravely wounding one of the men.

—Interviewed by a newspaper mun, Genr. Solon was asked whether he thought that Febroniu's men had really killed goo of Conselheiro's followers. «It is possible, a cautionsly replied the General, abut I don't think they stopped to count them.»

—The Diario Ropalar of the 1st inst. publishes a news item from Itá, S. Paulo, noticing a serious case of whilous fevers and stating that the suntary authorities had abopted mensures sto prevent the propagation of the disease, a 1s bilious fevers and stating that the suntary authorities had abopted mensures. The plat of the 26th battalion of infantry which remained in Sergipe has received orders.

Or wais it a case of yellow fever umber another name?

— The part of the 26th battalion of infantry which remained in Sergipe has received orders to proceed to Simáo Dias for the purpose of taking part in the campaign agoinst Antonio Conselheiro. Fearful of being theosed in the absence of the troops, Valladiao's governor, Dr. Martinho Carcez, is taking precuntions, one of which is to order all the ex-policement to leave the carital.

— A telegram of the 7th inst, from S. Paulo states that at Aranquam a mob, attacking the jail a little after midnight, took out Rozzendo de Brito and lis uncle Manoel de Brito and lynched them in the most burbarous manner. Rozzendo, as we stated in a previous issue, had been arrested for killing Dr. Antonio Joaquim de Carvallio and Manoel was accosed of being his nephew's accomplice.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

Councillor Francisco Maciel and Col. Arthur Maciel have applied for compensation for 7,000 head of entite and 300 horses taken from the estancias of Hospital and Camulos by government troop-during the war.

Julio de Castillos has issued a decree for reorganizing public instruction.

In the country between Jaguarão and Bagé there are said to be 3,000 refugees from Urueray.

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Railroad Notes

There were two collisions on the Central railway on the 6th. These accidents will help convince the English inspectors of the desirability of retaining the present staff.

The Sao Paulo Diario Popular of the 6th inst. says that a letter received announces the coming of an English syndicate to purchase the Paulista line, which is to be effected by the acquisition of its shares in the open market. This provides for all three of the native companies in Sao Paulo.

The Rio Bonito and Cabo Prio claim has

companies in Sao Paulo.

—The Rio Bonito and Cabo Frio claim has at last been settled. The company sued the government for 3,000,000\$ for declaring its concession null and void; and then offered to settle the matter amicably for 1,500,000\$. The minister of industry has now closed the dispute by paying the company 600,000\$.

—Among the passengers by the Pacific steamer Oropean which arrived here on the 3rd inst, were Messers. Holgson and Madeley, who have been sent out by a London symifacte to examine the Central railway. They were presented to the uninister of finance, to whom hey brought letters from Messers. Redischild, on the 4th and to the uninister of industry on the 5th inst. They were also presented to the director of that line on the 3th, by whom arrangements have been made to convey them over the road. They expect to spend two mutths in this examination. It is stated that Messers. Rothschild are interested in this syndicate, and that its representative here in Brazil is Mr. Herdman, of the Lomlon and River Plate Bank.

LOCAL NOTES

—Some three ago a notary of this city was clastised in a tram for having insulted a baly. —The surrence court has refused to issue, writ of habeas corpus in favor of Engineer

Alexandre Haag.

—The report that the monarchists are assisting Conselheiro is probably circulated for the purpose of frightening them and thus keeping

The report that the mounchests are assisting Consolheiro is probably circulated for the purpose of frightening them and thus keeping them quiet.

—In the cabinet which has just here mrganized in Purtugal the portfolio of marine was offered to Augusto de Castillin, who, tower, declined it.

—On the 22ml inst, at the Apullo theare there will be a representation in home of Admiral Augusto de Castillin and in henefit of Chancellar Carrêa Linua.

—It is worthy of note that the applicants for the four vacant entry clerkships (carriptanzius) of the tribunal of accounts, have had to pass an examination in algebra.

—On Prilay a committee of professors of the Polytechnic School conferred with the minister of interior in regard to the pay of those who had been suspended.

—Ladies of this city caused mass to be said at 9 n'clock this morning at the Carma churrh for the revolutionists win were killed at the battle of Armação on Peh. 9, 1894.

—The minister of justice visited the national library on the 4th inst., famling it clean and in good order although a lack of means prevents the execution of indispensible works.

—It is now stated that the venerable exbishop of Rio de Jancira does not wish to leave his native state of Sân Paulo.

—The minister of funance has instructed the experience of execution to funance has instructed in the veneral content of contents to content to the part of the political of funance of execution of funance has instructed in the content of funance has instructed in the content of funance has instructed in the veneral of contents to content to the part of the part of funance has instructed in the veneral of contents to content the content of the part of funance has instructed in the veneral of contents to content to the part of the part of funance has instructed in the veneral of contents to content the part of the part of the part of the part of funance has instructed in the veneral of the part of th

bishop of Rio the Jaietrin toos that whis it do nominated to the vaccinator archibishopric. He does not wish to leave his notive state of San Paulo.

— The minister of finance has instructed inspectors of customs to consult the commanders of military districts before permitting the entry of arms and anuminition. Is three any law for this?

— On Thursday near the fort of Lage a huat in the service of the commission of fortifications was harded by the waves against a neck and capsized. Of go laborers that were on board 19 were drawned.

— It is stated that Dr. Aureliano the Campos has alecided to resign the office of federal judge of this district. This is certainly to be regretted, since independent judges like Dr. Aureliano the Campos are very much needed.

— Dr. Arthur Rios, one of the leaders of the dominant party in Bahia, says in a letter to the Ruiz that neither the monarchists nur the members of the rependican operation party in Bahia, are assisting Antonio Conselheiro.

— It is stated that the boundon and Brazilian Bank, as the representative of Arnstrong, is going to sue the Brazilian government for the amount of the payments due on the war vessels which that house is huilding for Brazil.

— It is difficult to ascertain with rertainty the strength of the commands which the government is sending to Bahia. Nearly every account published differs in regard to the number of men composing those commands.

— The preparations for carnaval are now an, and the city is again filled with the infernal din kept up by the musical and carnaval societies. It is no crelit to the-city that such a panismonium should be created for a month or more before carnaval comes.

— A correspondent of the Temps says that in adhition to the documents published here in relation to the flahan question, there is a note in which the Brazilian government expresses regret for the huming of the Italian lag in S. Paulo and promising to prosecute the culprits.

flag in S. Paulo and promising to prosecute the eulprits.

— From all appearances the interviews between the Vice-President and his uninister of foreign iffairs, on the other, in regard to the Amapa question have not resulted in any definite decision. The hiter has returned to Nova Feiburgo.

—The well-known Café Amorin was destroyed by fire on Wednesday and the adjoining unifdings on Rua do Hospicio and Rua do Rosario were somewhat dumaged. The café was insured for 100,000\$ and the hilliard sabon on the first floor for 9,000\$. The total loss is estimated at 200,000\$.

—The jacolinis are making another theatrical pilgrimage to-day to Marahy. Nictherov to lay wreaths on the graves of thuse who fell in the stringer of the vave the republic a threatened by a internal and external enemies. It will be another occasion for protechnic claquence and the expression of rancornus hat reds.

—We omitted to state in our last issue that the cruiser Benjamin Constant arrived at Ballia Constant arrived at Ballia constant arrived at Ballia constant arrived at Ballia carrived at the carrived at Ballia carrived at the carrived at Ballia carrived at the carrier at the carrived at Ballia carrived at Ballia carrived at the carrived at Ballia carrived at the carrived at the carrived at the carrived at Ballia carrived at the carrive

reds. — We omitted to state in our last issue that the cruiser Benjamin Constant arrived at Balia on the 31st ut., laving failed to land that granite monument on Trindale island, which is to be an imperishable proof of ownership. A party was landed and a flag was hoisted. The Benjamin Constant left Balia for Rio on he 5th inst.

—It is stated that the charter of the steamers Mananhān and Sanlos for carrying the troops to Balia costs the government, 50,0008. In addition to this sun the government has taken steps for placing another of recoods at the disposal of the paymaster of the troops in Balia for the first expenses of the campaign against Conselheiro, which is evidently going to be very costly.

may for the first expleness of the campaignagainst Consolheiro, which is exidently going to be very costly.

—The idth battalion embarked for Bahia on Sumilay last on the Lloyd Brazileiro steamer Santos. The battalion comprises 30 officers and 385 men. The toth is not a political body and did not therefore receive an exaction, but we notire that when any work requires along its generally called in. During the last two years it has those more travelling perhaps than any other battalion in the service.

—The rorrespondent of the Rice at Paristelegraphs that it is reported that a momerchist telegraphs that it is reported that a momerchist enumerthe under the direction of Control Planas sent arms and money to Brazil and that a momerchist revolution is about to freak unit this country. If the Thuce correspondent should send such a large and other jacobins would commercie, the Rice and other jacobins would connected, the Rice and other jacobins would connected amounter harrible massacrys in Crete, where they are slaughtering and hurning at pleasure. And the su-called Christian nations of the world are showing their lack of moral courage by letting the shaughter proceed. Refers the atractives in Crete and Aramenia, in Culm and the Philippines, our civilization stands mute and spell-bound. Christian is clearly in what it ourse was a listual once which has yeveled nurther and and all the received and in the case in detenção our Friday there was a listualmore which has yeveled nurch and course and some and the parties in Crete, where we have an all studies on Priday there was a listualmore which has yeveled nurch

ered. Before the attentities in Crete and Armenia, in Cuba and the Philippines, our civilization stands mute and spell-bound. Curistication stands mute and spell-bound. Curistication stands mute and spell-bound. Curisticative steady and what doure was.

—At the casa de detenção on Priday there was a disturbonce which has recited much comment, and statements very discreditable to that establishment have been judished. Vesterlay there appeared in the Jound to Brazil a document signed by 301 prisumers praising the administrator. In the disturbance on Priday the latter wanted a personar with a knife. A polireman was wounded by the urisoner.

—The directors of an association of spiritualists in this city have offered to seml emissaries to persuade Antonia Consplinira turcase to be a pretext for ilhodskird. He is, thry say, a conscious or memescious medium and they thank they can runcine into the will make the presented for religious motives if he will respect the rights of ursperty and obey the laws of the runciry. Are they theurselves convirged of this? It is now stated that the government has acceptful the offer.

—When Vice-President Manoel Victorim went to Jamecango last Tuesday, he expected to return on the same day and left an order further armined the special material and accordingly telegraphed countermanding the order. The telegram caused his carriage to wait usedlessly all night at the navy-yard.

—Owing to the fall of a post in Run do Passofo for sustaining the tudlery wires, there was an interruption on the Botanical Garden clearity trans. A polic delegado, Col. Pintleiro Freire, undered the police to adisperse to and those about the monarchists in Brazil, and those

falschouls to justify mare outrages. The monarchists have no life as of a revolution; they are simply enjoying a little disrussion.

—In the London correspondence of the Brazilian Paiz of December 15, there is a reference to ourselves. The Financial News, the superior with a superior with the superi

QUEEN VICTORLA'S REIGN.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S REIGN.
Her Majesty's Consul-General in presenting his compliments to the British community, begs to state that the preliminary meeting, held at the Consulate on the 20th ultimo, was adjourned to Friday the 12th instant, at 1 p. m., far the purpose of framing same schume to commemorate the sixtieth anniversary of the Queen Saccession in the Throne, and chossing a Committee to make the necessary arrangements for celebrating that event.

Rio, February 8, 1897.

Rio, February 8, 1897.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

L'Elaile du Sud, after a suspension of a year, has resumed multiration, with the same programme on which it was previously multished. It routines as before under the direction of M. Ch. Murel, who will be assisted in the elituship by M. Emile Allain. Our all calrague has our best wishes for a long and prospermus career.

Kolatorio da Cruz Fermetha: by Dr. Carlos Lamlares. A report of the services rembred by the Red Cross society during the rivil war in Rio Grande. The work of the safety was antagonized by the national government and was therefore varried on through Uruguayan channels and almost earlies will produce the very moderate sum of 13,668 pears thuing their existence.

Business Notes

The Journal du Commercio mildishes the report that the sematorium at Barbacera is to be said for soca cog and from what that paoper says on the subject we infer that the pooperment is the intending purchaser. Smith, when informed of this, made some remark about the sanaturium's being frequently used instead of the well-known building on Praia Vermella for a certain class of patients, and added that he has for some time feared that the government's mania for lurying houses would finally caum to this.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—The 1896 recripts of the Maraulião enstom house were 3,976,351\$847, against 3,325,425\$102

in 1865.
It is said that there has bern an illegal issue of the illegal currency issued by the municipality of Baturité, Ceará.

—It is staired that the property of the Companhia de Viação Comfança Industrial lass been mortgaged to several hanks for the sun of 2,110,378548.

—The press currespondent who cabled to Buenos Aires from this rity that the Minas loan shall been subscribed for several times over, was evidently dreaming.

—The receipts of the federal mean de recudus at Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sal, (that port has measure the losses of the sun rustum house) for 1865 automated to 2,488,285455, against 2,655,6075437 in 1895.

—The butder recene receipts of the Amazonas state treasury for the half year ending 31st December last, were 5,540,956857. The deposits thring the same period were 675,5648477.

—The new governor of Park stays that he is sure that his state is ready to contribute its share to the redemption of paper money. The proof of the publing is in the eating of it.

—The official journal of the state of Minas Geraes says that the government of the state of the current fiscal year. This is of causes additional to the londest estimates and will serve to swell the bright.

—The official journal of the state of Minas Geraes says that the government of that state has drawn from the Banque nel Paris e des Pays Bas the Sum of 15,000,000 frances on account of the ham whirt it obtained in Europe.

—A Paris telegram of the 4th inst. to the Journal of Commercio says:—The result of the Minas Geraes ham is considered by the Hunte Banque as resting on sound bases (base Says Bas that of the maneuvers to unimize its good exit.)

—On the 3nd ham the says the reading for the readen plum of the redeemed hank hirt it obtained in Europe.

—A Paris telegram of the 4th inst, to the Journal of Commercion on the fallowing day says the Reading of Saturdia.

—On the 3nd hanced by Thirt Consoling. A telegram published in the Brazilian government has obtained an advance in Paris of Journal of Commercion the Fallowing day says

— In December the percentage on import duties and port dues collected for the benefit of the Miscricordia and Lazarus (lopeus) Inspitals amounted to 49,5625/13. Why should commerce be taxed for the support of a lepers hospital?

—The following returns of customs receipts in the month of Jamary have here made public:

in the mouth of January have breu mally public:

1807 1806

Rin Grande 458,5835122 98,5555112

Para 1,577,1375132 1,551,2445124

Victoria 50,5755594

Pernambuco 1,521,19550531

Natal 80,5235973 69,3765979

—The reported sale of coffer at Hamburg for account of the Brazilian government thew a statement from the Brazilian government thew a statement from the Brazilian government when a statement from the Brazilian government, he had finds enough on hand to meet the compons of the external debt, it is to be noted that the coffee was said for account of the Brazilian government.

—A telegoum from this city to the Commerce of São Punho on the 6th inst, says:—"The Instead which is probably a current statement that the edge was said for account of the Brazilian government.

—A telegoum from this city to the Commerce of São Punho on the 6th inst, says:—"The Instead which issued the Minus loan generates the whole capital which this boar engreents. In the registered subscription only a little over half of the stid boar was covered, a This is probably a current statement of the matter. The local papers have had very little to say about it and have apparently avoidal giving information.

The Folderin da Altiantega of the 1st inst, publishes the Derember reretats of the Rin custom house, which were:

8,8,32,647,5163
17,5555662
15,392\$932
7,151\$100
38,593,5217
97.0)05617
9,048,193,692

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, February 8th, 1847

of the Brazilian matreis (1\$800),

EXCHANGE.

February 2.—Church holday.

February 3.—The banks opened at 8k, for "counter business," and only the Banco da Republica, Banco Nacional and the Bridsh Bank were officially at this rate during all the lay; the London N furnishin ing, and the London N keep Flate Book Styling. There was a demand for bulls at 8k, from the commencement, which increased lader, and rates declining, and the London N keep Flate Book Styling. There was a demand for bulls at 8k, from the commencement, which increased lader, and rates declining, and the London N keep Flate Book Styling. There was a demand for bulls at 8k, from the commencement, which increased lader, and rates declining, and the London N keep Flate Book Styling with the Banco da Republica drawing, with reserve at 8k, the other has a fact reported in connuercent sterling. The sellest of rechange for delivery appeared very volksheartened in the attension. A lair movement was reported at 8kg, the other and the styling of the sellest of rechange for delivery appeared very volksheartened in the attension. A lair movement was reported at 8kg, the Book closed with buyers at 25kg, sellests of rechange or motion in the styling and the styling of the sellest of rechange of the sellest of the

sellers at 2500, of the street nothing was reported in gold.

February 6.—The official rate was \$1 at all the banks, the market opening firm, with bank sterling to be had at \$20.0, and offer belts offering at \$10.0 belt and at \$20.0, and offer belts offering at \$10.0 belt about and dispose of the foreign banks firmshed bills at \$10.0 belts at being belt about an one freed offered at the rates, and radiily obtained at the banks and baseline tasks and radiily obtained at the banks and baseline tasks and radiily obtained at the banks and baseline tasks are effering and rates steaded the market desing with bank at \$1.0 belts at \$1.0 belts are effecting and rates steaded the market desing with bank at \$1.0 belts and offer set thing at \$1.0 belts were effering and rates steaded the market desing with bank at \$1.0 belts and offer set thing at \$1.0 belts were offering and the baseline was moderate, at the extreme of \$1.0 belts and \$1.0 belts and \$1.0 belts at \$1

February 8.— The Hanque Francuise commenced luminess, positing 8.5, on London, which was official in though growing at 8.5, and 8.6 ft was the rate for hyndrations, the latter sending sum known into the market 4.8 ft/s. 1.6 ft in the current for the rend of the month all 8.4 ft/s. 1.6 ft in the firm of the rend of the month all 8.4 ft/s. 1.6 ft in the firm of the rend of the month all 8.4 ft/s. 1.6 ft in the firm of the rend of the month all 8.4 ft/s. 1.6 ft in the firm of the rend of the month all 8.4 ft/s. 1.6 ft/s. 1.

Sales of Stocks and Shares

Peurtary 4.	
68 Aμolices, 58	925\$000
2,400\$ do	92
37 do 1895	920
50 deb. Sorocabana, R R	65
Banks.	
100 Brazil Norte America	. In 10
100 do	9 500
200 Iniciator 30 Lavoura e Commercio, 28 8 Republica	50
s Regulation	50 135 135 500 66 500
Miscellaneous,	66 500
36 Jardim Botanico, tram	120
56 Jardin Botanico, tram 50 th do 10 Hidelidade, insecc. 33 S. Laziro, mill. 300 do 200 Loterias Nacionaes	122
33 S. Lazaro, mill	16 16
100 Loterias Nacionaes	17 26
FEBRUARY L	
103 Apolices, 58	925 ‡ 000 927
2 do	927 925 92 1/2
80 ilo 48 1 Guld 6s, 1868	2, [00
8 Gold 48, 1889 8 Audices, 1895	1,52n
10 do regist	926 925
2 Apolices Estado de Minas 25 lt. n. Credito Real do Brazil	905 32
72 do do gold	44
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15 Iniciador	50 7 750 135
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Miscellaneous.	
216 Minas S. Jerouymo.	4 750
500 Soroerbann, R.R	79 122
50 Allinuça, mill	40 160
100 S. Luzaro, 100 Melhoramentos no Brazil	. 16 . 28
FERRUARY 4.	
and the second	928\$000
2,000\$ do 1,100\$ 1l0	92.8 97.1/2 1,238
5 do 48	921
2,500\$ do Rio de Juneiro	97 16a
140 Apolices, 58. 2,005 do 5 do 48. 25 do 198. 2,500 do Rio de Juneiro. 20 Huprestino Minicipal. 21 deb Leopoldina R. R., 100\$	16ú 7 500 27
Fanks,	
5 Consuercial	205
10 Constructor	9 500
200 do 2100 Credito Rural e Internacional	80
225 Iniciallor	7 500 61
200 do	64 500 65
16 Rural	237
Miscellaneous,	
1500 Leopoldina, R. R. 173 S. Christovao, tram. 1 Argos Fluminense, insre 119 S. Lazaro, mill	6
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	27
FUBRUARY 5.	
70 Apolices, 58 1,600\$ d0	928\$000
125 do 45	1,240
	927 7 500
10 do regist. 200 deb Leupoldina, R. R. 100f.	7 300
200 deb Leopoldina, R. R. 100\$	44
Ranks.	
Ranks.	
Ranks.	
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Rinks Rink	9 250 50 134 133 134 61 500 240
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	9 250 - 50 - 134 - 173 - 64 - 122 - 240 - 6 - 122 - 28 - 28 - 928 -
	9 340 134 144 151 151 152 240 169 199 199 1440 150 165 200 165 200 165 200 165 200 173
	9 250 - 50 - 134 - 173 - 64 - 122 - 240 - 6 - 122 - 28 - 28 - 928 -
Rinkt. Rinkt. Rinkt.	920 \$400 \$200 \$200 \$200 \$200 \$200 \$200 \$2

Couranteed accounts	4.372,950\$\$99
Head office, branches and agencies	15.472,127 026
Ilills receivable	5.212.506 N20
do disconnied	10,693,957 169
do plrdged	2, 117, 581, 765
Scentities pledged	5.335.285.000
do deposited	7,921,017 000
Cash, in current funds	18,342,233 605
F. (-1) (1) (-1)	69,799,194\$485

Capital subscribed (1 mark = 1\$×x) Deposits in account current	10,000,000 1000
With interest	10,887,673 695
Without interest.	9,203,205 428
Deposits with fixed maturity	9 252 022 472
Securities plulged and on deposit	15,672,418,765
Sundry accounts	8,4,32,126, 214
	69,799,194\$285

18 & O. E. Krah-Petersen, Directors.

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

Establ	istica in 1502.	
	-	
Capital Mem reulized Reserve famil.		1,574,500 900,000 1,000,000

BALANCE SHEET OF THE RIO BRANCH, 30TH JANUARY, 1897.

Assets:	
Bills discounted. Bills receivable. Loans, gunranteed accounts, etc	7,901,125 900
ete	25, 226,665 190
Cash in current funds	54,790,195 660
Liabilities:	
Decinred capital of this branch	1,500,000\$100

Declared capital of this branch	9 123,760 9 515,807 0,097,554 401,613	270 250 140 490 700
Hend office, agencies and branches E. & O. E	82,790,195	66a

Rio de Janeiro, sth February, 1847.

For the London and River Plate Bank, Limited,

*Havelland A. De Lisle, Manager.

Frank Webb, acta Accountant.

LONDON AND BRAZILLAN BANK, LIMITED

Mark Millions	
Capital	750,000
HALANCE SHEET, 30TH J.	ANUARY, 1897.

Capital, un-called	
Bills discounted	1,30%,149 010
Bills receivable	12,621,676 070
Head ofice and branches	9,195,748 170
Loans, current accounts, etc	7,157,147 190
Securities for accounts current etc	5,443,100 000
Sundry accounts	2,179,979 660
Cash	
	60,359,855\$810
F 1 11111	001/1941 1934010
Liabilities:	

Capital subscribed Deposits in account current, willow in-	13,333,333	\$130
terest	11,948,301	810
do in account current, with interest	4,705,702	
do fixed maturity	2,126,727	130
Head office and branches	8,325,146	750
Securities for accounts current, etc	5,443,100	000
Sundry accounts	14, 194, 348	340
Bills payable	190,195	600
*	64,350,855	CSID

E. & O. E. Rio de Janeiro, 5th February, 1897. For the London and Brazilian Bank, Limited, J. Mackenzur, Manager, F. Broad, Accommant

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA.

BALANCE SHEET, 30TH JANUARY 1597.

Assets:	
Capital inicalled. Whis discounted Loans, guaranteed necounts, etc. Bills receivable. Securities for loans, accounts current, etc. Sundry accounts. Cash	2,845,171 0, 7,201,115 21 3,207,550 8, 8,513,107 0: 8,527,625 6r
Liabilities:	42 ,994,833 \$ 10
Capital Deposits in account current, without in-	8,888,888,88

E. & O. E. Rio de Janeiro, 5th February, 1897. For the Britsh Bank of South America, Limited. A Menge Manager.

O H Wilmol, Accountant

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 8th February, 1897. Exports.

42,004,823\$140

Coffee,—The business reported during the week, does not exceed 90,000 bags, and has been restricted to the purchases of two or three houses, the commission firms showing little animation. The market has been every well maintained, partly by the uncertain exchange market, and partly by the stipments, which accompany the receiptiversy closely. The supply here

and in Santos continues to average nearly 15,000 hgs per day, and this seems to have some inflamence with lactors and dealers, which the sudden drop in freights from acc per bag to 150, has not altogether nearthing the per day, and the seems to be having with the purpose of the lactor seems to be having with the purpose of the lactor seems to be having with the purpose of the lactor seems to be having with the purpose of the lactor seems to be having with the purpose of the lactor seems to be having with the purpose of the lactor seems to be having with the purpose of the lactor of t

55,503 bags.

The vessels sailed with coffee are: United States: Feb

Jun by Hamburg Ger, str. Desterro...
Copenhagen do
Frb. 1 Aniwerp Ger, str. Habburg...
2 Havre Fr str. Campana.... Elsewhere

2 Port Elizabeth Nor Ing Tenh
2 River Plate Fr str Chin .
3 Valparaiso Br str Onopea .
Coastwise Sandry steamers .

The coffee sailed in January was divided as follows:

United States	bags. 223,827
THREE STREET	223,027
Europe	84,657
Cape of Good Hope	5,350
River Plate, etc	730
Constwise	11,105
	325 722

Washed	nominal
Regular 1st	11\$03011\$575
Ordinary ist	10 46-10 54
Good mil	9.84511.575
Ordinary and	8 551 9 373

and brokers' quotations, according to New-York types

,	Feb, 1	Feh. 6
6	nominal	nominal
5	14\$500	11\$500-15\$200
8	14 00014\$100	14 300-11 000
9	13 50013 500	15 800-14 200
	ь В :::::	6 nominal 14\$500~ 14\$000 14\$100

Stocks in all hands were this morning estimated to be 307,064 bags.

to be 197,0% bags.

The Santos market has been firm, and the stocks there show a decrease of about 70,000 bags for the week. On the 1st spood accepted with 197,000 bags for the 197,000 bags about 197,000 bags and 197,000 bags and 197,000 bags and 197,000 bags and 197,000 bags for the 197,000 bags and 197,000 bags for the 197,000 bags and 197,00

Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro

	_	-			ς.	10						'0		,	
sece.	Exch	4		N	Vect	Stock	otal	:	:	:	1	ditte	(ece	1	
ipts a	ange	ods	do	1	o ago	:	fuls	SBO	Rive	Cape	Eure	ment	5		1
reigi	Exchange on London,	qu	do No. 8	N. Y	Average quot No. 7.		Total shipments hags	Coastwise	,. River Plate, etc	Cape	Europe	Shipments I' States	Receipts		í
ntos.	Cond	N.	;		No.		7	:	(e, e	i	-	Stat	•		1
: PT	on,	~ 7	:		1.	٠	:		5	-	•	3			i
Receipts at Santos, hags		N Y spot quot N. 7	5	per 6,			22.5	:	=	1	1	:	lags.		1
	. , 8 13/15 d	9 % 0	-	34 44		315							 5	7	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
40 C	p sel	0.	000	DOM \$11		315.574							11.45	Peh. I	1
		9 % 6	-	_		315		_					tal	Ŧ.	
		2.0	:			315,097							3,253	Feb 2	١,
	 to	9		1.		Ç.				*******					,
16,398	11/16	1 % 6	53	ont\$51		3,00,674	6,7407	1,039	Š		9.89	ç	8,4%	Feb. 3	1
	30	٥		-4		Cr.	~		_			,,,,		7	
9, 101	93/17	0 1/4 0	500	1, \$100		0,950	12,548	07.1			55	11,877	13 149	3.4	
ж	œ	9	-			igi	_	_						Feb 4 Peb 5 Feb 6 Peb 7	
11,966	91/11	240	1500	001 \$ §1		5,172	21,858			2,1740	5.5%	14.268	7,050	<u>\$</u>	
														5	1
9,613	11/1	9%	14 X	14 400		06,35	13,800			1,50	1,169	11,221	14 070	ġ	
54.77	2	,,,	-5	5			-			•	9			0	
: :	:					307.9/4						:	1,612	Feb	U
	٠	;	:			ž						*	Ē	- 4	١,
														Totals since 1 Feb.	1
66,958							55,503	1,139	ToR	54	12,4	38,266	3	Totals	1
25 :	:	;	:				503	3	30	8	.3	3	Ξ		l.
53							2,1				_	3	ju:	Totals since 1 Jul	ĺ
3,971,000			:	:			2,219,071	54.444	47,512	99,065	620,175	1,367,775	2,500,016	Totals	
8							100	2	14	35	3	Ur	3	5.8	

COFFEE	SHIPPERS	IN	1.1	NUARY.

	bags
Wille, Schmillusky & Co	35,951
manu. Kand & Co	32,629
P. Junuston & Co	32.549
ALOBUSIC Brothers	40,734
W r. Mc. Laughlan & Co	23,440
Gustav Leniks & Co	11.325
Karr Vanas & Co	10.444
Kich, Kiemer & Co	8.436
Aretz & Co	6.050
P. S. Nicolson & Co.	8.05
Pietre Pradez	7,33
Karl Kusche,	6.599
tunstem & Co	0.010
J W. Doane & Co	0,578
Cuma Freire Primos	0.332
Zenna, Ramos & Co	6.008
Zenna, Kamos & Co	5.200
Pecner & Co	5.000
Levering & Co	5-125
1 W. B. Parellas	4.455
Notion, Megaw & Co	4.007
Robillard, Braga & Co	3.592
Prints Norton & Co	0.750
Auguste Lendá & Co	3.555
Azevrdo, Braga, Pinno & Co	3, 122
John Moore & Co	2,210
1 Poner & Co	2,000
Sequella & Co	1.573
Jurge Dias & Tritiao	1,405
Stitutica	3:473
	314710
Total	255,257

Without any marked change in the general mo-neot prices are about where we let their a week at or ingact Lann we had spoted. In alone the mig-lating the process of the prices of the prices were a tracted by the process of the prices with the prices which technically and a good uclimina stocks are decomi-ted by the prices of the prices of the prices of the prices of any technical prices of the prices of

HOUSE.	пош	mailtiiii01 c		٠,		. b,	075	¥
101100	110111	Fame					315	b
	ur.—In nags,	er.— I ne rece n enga, iroin	er I ne receipts during 11 (19g), from Daitingore	er I be receipts during the is engal from mantinote	er I he receipts during the v is enga, from manifement	is engly from mattheore	ir I ne receipts during the week have it (iig), from pairingore	ir.—The receipts during the week have been if (19g), from partition (19g), from partition (19g), from traine

Fig. higher ideas of importers have essentially business, and the deliveries to the week in the execution of some second possibility and in the deliveries to the week in the execution of the ex

Friesle			naminal.
			425000-425250
αo	2nd		nominal.
			42 000-42 752
			41 500-41 750
Western a	and Int	епог	41 500-42 250
River Plan	e		30 000-37 000
a control Mar	i be		(//

White Princ.—Receipts into Jasse quotations of a tors, per food is uncatagged, at which the market is first the per food in the market is the three flagoe been to receipt.

Sprince Princ.—Receipts int. The market is stead at 05,000–05,000 per dia.

Kerbischio.—Recailers still quote at 105,000–15,000 per dia.

Kerbischio.—Recailers still quote at 105,000–15,000 per dia.

Kerbischio.—Receipts int. Westernis.

Turpentine.—Receipts int. Westernis.

Rostin.—Lad quotations were 20,000—25,000 per dia.

Rostin.—Lad quotations were 20,000—25,000 per dia.

Receipts int and no changes are made in 15,000—15,000 for German and Belgata and 13,000—15,000 for German and Belgata and 13,000—15,000 for French.

Indian Corn.—The receipts have been 15,001 lugge per Mantobal from themos Aires. Dealers now quote Refa.—Receipts and an all dial principles of the french.

Refa.—Receipts and an all dial principles of the food of the dial principles of the market at 15,000—15,000 mad and market as slightly higher at 5,000—6,000 per lag.

Hay.—The only receipts are 12 bates from Liver-

Hay.— The only receipts are 12 butes from Livernool. River Plate in still quoted at 140-160 rs. per
alogramme, according to quality

Coal.—Receipts since our last report are

2,570 tons per Pretis, from Cardiff.

3,345 s. Sinon, do

120 s. Mathiate, from Muddlesborough.

Will to dealers

Rum.—The receipts coastwise have been 612 pipes, brl and quotations are higher all around those but turnished as are

Pernambneo and Maceió .	150\$000
Aracajú and Bahia	1403000-145 000
Campos	145 000
Augra and Paraty	155 (00)
	-33 500

SHIPPING \ EWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

FEBRUARY 5.

SALTMORE—Amer lng White Wings; 654 tons; Davison, 35 ds; sundries to Levering & Co.

AASSILLES—F: bb. Piul Albert; 555 tons, Nacé; 44 ds; machinery to order.

FFR 6.

4 ARSHILLES—In bk Weitzera; 785 tons; Bredenberg; 68 ds, sundries to order.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS

FEBRUARY 1. ARBADOS—Br lug Effends; 450 tons; Grigg; ballast.

PER 2, PER 2, PORT ELIZABETH—Nor lug Leidi; 344 tons; Coward coffee.

CORCE.

AKBADOS-Br bg John Roberts; 187 tons; Williams
ballast.

Daniast.

FEB. 4
FYBER—Swed bk Olago; 970 tons; Esk; ballast.

FEB. 6.

FYBER—Nor bk Rounberg, 855 tons; Nielsen; ballast.

ander The second of the

	Arrivals	of foreign steamer	8.		PallasPlanet			,, r	ensacola
		FROM	CONSIGNED TO		Ragnar			.,, P	ensacoln — Iamburg —
ATE	NAME	P KOM	201-101-101	- 1	Scier				porto 3 Jai
-		Dente and and	Messageries Mar	itimes.	Sereia Severn (str)			E	taltimore —
b, 1	Chili Fr. Provence Fr.	Marseilles* 21 ds.	Karl Valais & Co. Rombaner & Co.		Singapore				underland -
1	Maria Teresa Aust. Resario Ital.	Bordeaux* 17 ds. Marseilles* 21 ds. Trieste* 48 ds. Genoa* 20 ds.			Statheim (str)			, 0	ardiff —
i	Georgian Prince Brit.	River Plate* 21 ds. Glasgow* 32 ils.	Quayle, Davidson Norion Meraw I	i & Co.	Vasco da Gama			(porto
2	Flaxman Brit. Strabo Brit.	Sautos in lis.	Norton, Megaw do		Cerveine				turseitles 27 No
3	Strabo Brit. Oropesa Brit. Iberia Brit.	Liverpool* 18 ds. Valparaiso* 16 ds.	Wilson Sons & Co	u.	Zion				ardiff —
3	Sirano Brit.	Cardiff 25 ds.	Lage Irmãos. Ed Johnston & G Messageries Mai	Ca.					
3	Babitonga Ger. Charcute Fr. Catolina Fr.	Cardiff 25 ds. [Lamburg* 34 ds. Bordeaux* 37 ds	Messageries Mai	itimes.	Fareign sailing	vess	els in	the port of K	to de Janeiro,
4	Catolina Pr.	Paneton 44 ds.	Chargents Kenni Ferraz Sobrinho Nonhebel & Co.	& Co.		re	ruary	7th, 1897.	
- 2	Skarpsno Norw, Col. J. T. North Brit. Ebro Brit, Manitoba Brit.	River Flatc* 13 ds. Rosario* 17 ds.	Royal Mail.		1	us l			
i	5, Manitoba Brit.	Rosario* 17 ds.	Rayal Mail. Quayle, Davidsor Wille Schmilinsk	n & C.	NAME	SNOT	RRIVED	FROM	CONSHINKER
		Suntos 29 hs.							
	Zichy Aust. 7 Corrientes Ger.	do 20 hs. Hamburg* 22 ds.	Rombaner & Co. Fed Johnston & do Royal Mail.	Co.					*
	7 Patagonia Ger. 7 Minho Brit.	Southampton* 24 ds. Bremen* 38 ds.	Royal Mail. Bermann Stoltz	& Co	American				
	7 Heimburg Ger	Bremen* 38 Qs.	130 mann cooks					1	
		s of foreign stran	1075		lug George Bailey lug M. B. Tower bk Baltimore lug Millie J. H lug Videlte	1185 Ja	m. ş	New York	John Moore & Co. V. W. Guimardes & C.
	Departur	s at foreign stran	1(23)		bk Baltimore	537 56v)		New York Baltimore Sayannah	V. W. Guimaraes & C. Watson, Rilchie & C. Quayle, D. & C.
DATE	NAME	FOR	CARGO		ing Millie J. H	\$67 495	21	: Hallimore	BOHavle, D. & C
					lug Good News lug White Wings	654,1	ch 2	Baltimore	Levering & Co.
eb.	Habsburg Ger.	Bremen.*	Sundries.		ing white wings	1004		1	
	2 Chili Fr. 2 Proyence Fr.	River Plate.	do do		Redish				
	olTwickenham Brit.	Santa Lucia.	Ballast 1 1lo	1					
	2 Certor Brit. 2 Rosario Ital.	Santos.	Sumfries do		sp Geo T. Hay	1647 N			F. P. Passos Walter, B. & Co
		do Harre *	do		sp Geo T. Hay sp Servia bk Caultria	13(%)	2	7 London 8 Pensacola 4 Rangoon	Geral de C & I
	2 Offilda Ger. 2 Campana Fr. 3 Heria Brit. 3 Georgian Prince Brit.	Liverpool.* New York.	do Coffee		sp Sierra Morena	1485 1	lec.	a Ramgoon	. Alvines F & Co.
	3 Georgian Prince Brit.	Valuaraiso.*	Smidries.		sp Sierra Morena sp Lizzie Burtill bk Kelverdale	1132 J	an, °	riquebee 2 Pensacula	. Y W Guinna Res &
	3 Oropesa Brit. 3 Majestic Brit. 4 Blackheath Brit.	Buenos Aires. Santa Lucia	Ballast do		bg Nethertonsp Parthenope bk Cambrian Queen	187		6.Gaspe 6.Nortulk	AGUS CD
	4 Babitonga Ger. 4 Maria Teresa Aust.	Rio Grande* Santos.	Sundries.		bk Cambrian Queen	1217.	7	s Nortolk	Gas Co. Terraz Sobrinho &
	4 Maria Teresa Aust. 5 Tolosa Brit.	Galveston	Ballast		bk Conductor bk Weiwera	785	eh.	n Marseilles	To order
	5 Tolosa Brit. 5 Col. J. T. North Brit. 5 Bona Brit.	Buenos Aires.	do do						1
	c Charente Fr	Maceió River Plate*	Similaries.		French				1
	5 De Bay Brit, 6 Rbro Brit.	Santos. Sonthampton* River Plate.	i do		Prenta				1
		River Plate. Lishun*	Ballast, Sundries,		bk Paul Albert	555	Feb.	Marscilles	. To order
	7 Moçambique Port 7 Carolina Fr	Santos	do					1	1
	_				German				Al .
	Vessels A	finat & Chartered	for Rin						To order,
4 heart	a		Hamburg	-	Ing Herm, Becker bg Marie Thun	363 171	Det. : Lant	Parunaguá	.Pro orrier.
Adelis	a		,. Dµαilo		bk Rose	310	:	zo Rosariu	To order
Assva I	a		at Lisbon						
Athen	a		Irmswick	is Dec.	Norwegian				1
Austr	alía		Pensacola	a Hec to Nov.					
Boute	7		Cardiff	10 .000	lik Pr Arthur	1533	Nov.	25 Cardiff	B Rodrigues & Co.
Cabra	/ (str)		Nortolk	_	bg Nettobk Pr. Louis	1202	Dez. last.	3 Cardiff	To order. B Rodrigues & Co.
Canai	la Himbric		Cardiff	_	1				
Carl.	ulsen		Rangoon	10 Sept.		1			
C. Pa	MISELL				Partuguese				
Cross	a Prince	********	at Cadiz		N. Manusadda	266	want	14 Oporto	Costa Leite & Co.
Guld	reen		,. Pensacola	_	bk Margarida sp Oceano bk Albatros	1182	Sept. Dec.	3 Oporto.	Macedo Jr & Co.
Haur	tak Blanchard		London	14 Jan.		772 389		17 31m Go Sal 18 Oporto	Macedo Jr & Co. Macedo Jr & Co. To order.
Tune	runck		New York	20 NDV.	bk Novo Lide bk Oliveira	444 750		21 Dpoito,	LA G Santos
Inge			Stockholm	20 NOV. 5 Oct.	bk Oliveira bk Tentadora	394	Jan.	27 Illia do Sal	A. G. Saulos.
Lind	ores Abbey		Rangoon Pensacola	S Oct.			1		1
Mon	rovia		Pensacola	17 Dec	Swedish			i	
Mar	about			18 Nov	Sweath				
Mar	cily			_	bk Livingstone	. 40	Jan.	2 Borga	P. P. Passos.
Nut	feld (Str)		at Vigo	_		1 47	Ţ		
			and the second	of Cton	ka and Danda	D.	h Qt	h	
		Läsi	Anorgerous	01 2100	ks and Bonds -	rt	u, ol		
	THE RESERVE THE PARTY OF THE PA	NAMES OF THE OWNERS OF THE OWNER,	entrackers - minimum	Publu I					

Cocalation	Publu Funds			
20.2,126,000\$ 105,000,000 124,6-5,000 12,254,000 24,659,000 155,39,000 150,30,000 4,000,000 25,000,000	Stock 5 f. currency (apolice)			928(4:00)— 921(4:00) 921 (4:00)— 924 (4:00) 1,231 (4:00)— 1,23(4:00) 1,500 (4:00)— 1,500 (4:00)— (93,500) 159 (4:00)— 159 (4:00)— (93,500)
Capital	Banks	Par	Last div	
20,000,000\$ 20,000,000 24,000,000 15,0 00,000 20,000,000 15,5,5,59,400 20,000,000	Commercial Commercia Commercia Conforctor Conforctor Credito Movel Lavoura e Commercia do and series Republica do lirazio Republica do lirazio Ria e Hypothecario do and series Riral e Hypothecario do and series	2001 200 200 200 200 200 200 100 200 200	No.co Jan. 97	ass(ass—ass(ass) 20 000—117 000 — 3, 4.60 9 000—9 750 20 000—25 000 103 000—117 000 105 000—100 000 105 000—100 000 63 500—44 000
Capital	Railieays	Par	•	
40,000,000\$ 16,000,000 62,000,000 24,000,000	Rahia & Minas Muzambinbo. Oeste de Minas S. Paulo-Rio Graule. Umão Soroculama-Itamaa ord series.	40\$ 100 200 75 200 200 60		11\$000 "1\$000 77 000 14 000 16 000
Capital	Transays	Par	Last drv.	
14,000,000\$ 12,000.000	Jardim Botanico. S. Christováo	200\$ 200	— — Oct. 96 — Jan. 97	- 122\$×00 154\$×00 100 000
Capital	Mills	Far	Last div.	
10,000,000\$ 6,099,000 3,000,600 6,000,000 900,000 1,300,000 1,500,000 4,000,000 2,000,000 3,50,000	Alliança. Brayil Industrial Carioca. Confineça Industrial Didustria Mineira Manufactora Fluntineuse Pedropolitana S. Fedro de Atenutra Santa Lutia.	200 200 200 200 200 200 200		170\$00 150 000 105 000 50\$000 50 000

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A LAKER ASSURTMENT LATELY RECEIVED DE

SQUARE COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES

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American Commercial Envelopes,

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old established house, well up in all luanches, wishes to arrange with large from in the Prazils to luny and slup for them all their English goods on commission. them at their English goods on commission.

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LIPTON'S Pickles, LIPTON'S Groceries

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(Brama Brewery)

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